

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

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NO. 23.

## Choice Poetry.

### WILL HE BE HOME TO-NIGHT?

A SONG OF THE OLD LOVE AT HOME.

BY L. VIRGINIA FRENCH.

The light fades out from the purple hills,  
The woodlands are turning brown,  
On rock and river, and musical rills,  
The shadows are coming down.  
A faint blue light glimmers above the sky,  
And over the water the moon is bright,  
Old moon, dark hours, like swift birds by,  
For he must be home to-night!

Feel nestled soft in your cozy bed,  
O'er which the twilight gleams,  
Tear out those golden evening beads,  
And cheeks of the richest red.  
The board is spread with its dainty cheer,  
The tapers are all alight,  
My flowers in bloom—can this be fear?  
Oh! I will be home to-night!

My eyes are bright—let because they see  
And mirror with faithful hues,  
The stars of love that will bring with thee  
In those soft, dark eyes of thine;  
And the golden gleams, like the sun on streams,  
And the floating of fancies light,  
That will dance o'er my heart in its gladsome dream,  
If thou wilt come home to-night!

My cheek's glow, let because I trust  
In his fancy's favorite hue,  
Come tell me, Elsie, do I look my best?  
In this robe of the richest blue?  
Is my hair in the way he loves, you know,  
Is the fall of the tresses right?  
Do you think me vain? Ah! it is not so—  
But—will he be home to-night?

"Look well," you say? I am glad the while,  
And I hope he will note the glow;  
And the lighted eyes and the sunny smile,  
Which charmed him so long ago.  
I know that my suitors are queuing up,  
That I'm not as beautiful—quite—  
I know what acts are with his smile no gay,  
If he should come home to-night!

Yes—I think he'll come, for the crimson wings  
Of my heart beat a music swell,  
Like the soft, sweet chanting of distant seas  
Through the folds of a lonely shell;  
And somewhere that's neither of earth nor air,  
But endowed with an angel's might,  
Has met my spirit and whispered there,  
"He'll be home to-night!"

Oh! I'd be thankful who has kept him safe  
In his wanderings wild and wide;  
And guided him back like a precious waif  
Astray on a stormy tide.  
Hail there's the trail with silver shreds,  
Oh! dark hours, speed your flight!  
Oh! soulful—ah! heart be still—  
He has come—he has come to-night!

ROBERT HOWE, 1858.

## Miscellaneous.

**A GOOD WOMAN.**—I account a pure, intelligent, and well-bred woman the most attractive of vision and contemplation in the world. As mother, sister, and wife, such a woman is an angel of grace and goodness, and makes a heaven of the home which is sanctified and glorified by her presence. As an element of society she invites into finest demonstrations all that is good in the heart, and shames into secrecy and silence all that is unbecoming and despicable. There may be more of greatness and of glory in the higher developments of manhood; but, surely, in womanhood God most delights to show the beauty of holiness, and the sweetness of the love of which He is the infinite source. It is for this reason a silly young woman, or a vicious one, makes no sigh or shudder. It is for this reason that I pray that I may write worthily to young women.

**OUR HOME SHOULD BE BEAUTIFUL.**—Not only should we cultivate such tempers as serve to render the intercourse of home amiable and affectionate, but we should strive to adorn it with those charms which good sense and refinement so easily impart to it. We say easily, for there are persons who think that a home cannot be beautiful without a considerable outlay of money. Such people are in error. It costs little to have a neat flower garden, and to surround your dwelling with those simple beauties which delight the eye far more than those expensive objects. Nature delights in beauty. She loves to brighten the landscape and make it agreeable to the eye. She bungs ivy around the ruin, and over the stump of a withered tree twines the graceful vine. A thousand arts she practices to animate the sense and please the mind. Follow her example, and do for yourself what she is always laboring to do for you.

**THE BANNER OF UNION.**—The New Orleans True Delta of the 28th ult. mentions the following touching and suggestive incidents of the heart-homage yet felt in that city for the hallowed banner of the Union: "We saw one of the old flags, the 'Stars and Stripes,' sent up town this morning to decorate the house of one of our first citizens, in whose family an event takes place, of which it was so recently the emblem—a union. A pretty and appropriate idea will be carried out in this unfolding the old banner that waved in the battle and the breeze. It reminds us of Mr. Fugate's eloquent words in the Convention, depicting the procession, when delegates and dignitaries and armed columns passed by the time-honored flag without a recognition, but as the band of gallant old veterans of 1814-15 marched past, they raised their hats, reverently bowed their heads, and waved the tattered but glorious old banner they had borne through the thickest of the fight on the plains of Chalmette, in compliance to the flag of the united country of their manhood. And he, a delegate of the Convention, honored them in his heart for the act."

Whenever our young friends are bent on matrimonial felicity, we shall be happy to lend them a flag that will symbolize their united state."

## Dramatic Incident.

Some years ago, Booth was playing the older "Brutus" at the "Mud Theatre," in Baltimore, and the wife of Andrew Jackson Allen, the American costumeur, was the "Lucretia" of the night. "Brutus" has to speak a long oration over the body of the martyred matron, but as the weather was bitterly cold, Mrs. Allen induced the manager to place a supernumerary boy upon the tier. As it was not necessary that any portion of the body should be seen, excepting the profile of the face, the deception was not discovered by Booth. The tragedian had proceeded a few lines in his speech when a slight shiver was observed to agitate the dead body. Booth ascribed this to the cold draught of air to which the self-immolated "Lucretia" was exposed, and went on; the boy writhed; Booth muttered between his teeth, "Lie still, villain, recollect you're dead." Another violent contortion of the corpse. The orator became excited, and exclaimed loud enough to be heard in the pit, "Confound it, villain, if you don't stop that infernal wriggling, I'll leave the stage!" He proceeded, however, until he came to the lines—

"Behold that frozen corpse;  
See where the lost Lucretia sleeps in death."

Here the bier shook as though its burden had been galvanized, and the body sprang from the trestle in its winding sheet, and rushing to the footlights, exclaimed, "Hang me, if I am going to lay on that ere bench to be drowned!" It is impossible to conceive the ludicrous figure the boy presented. He was enveloped in several white sheets, the ends of which trailed behind him, and his face was perfectly black. The audience was convulsed with laughter, which never ceased till the curtain fell.

It was afterwards discovered that Sam Drake, a comedian of facetious memory, had obtained from the paint-room, a pot of liquid lampblack, and planted himself in the "flies," immediately over the representative of the defunct old matron. At intervals he poured small quantities of the sable fluid directly in the face of the unhappy youth; but at length the whole contents of the vessel descending in a shower, it was too much for flesh and blood to bear, and produced the ludicrous catastrophe.

## Preaching Politics.

A worthy deacon of Connecticut hired a journeyman farmer from the neighboring town for the summer, and induced him, although he was unaccustomed to church going, to accompany the family to church on the first Sabbath of his stay. Upon their return to the deacon's house, he asked his hired man how he liked the preaching. He said he did not like to hear any minister preaching politics.

"I am sure you heard no politics to-day," said the deacon.  
"I am sure that I did," said the man.  
"Mention the passage," said the deacon.  
"I will," he said, "if the Republicans are so sure of it, let them let the Democrats appear!"  
"Ah," said the deacon, "you mistake; these were the words: 'If the righteously are so sure of it, how shall the ungodly appear?'"  
Oh yes," said the man, "he might have used those words, but I know darned well what he meant."

**AN IRISH FEMALE TENANT.**—"I'll trouble you for my month's rent, madam," said a landlord, last Monday, to one of his tenants.

"Is it yer rint ye ax for now?"  
"Yes, mam, two rooms at seventy-five cents per week, 'ach."  
"Ah, now, can't ye wait a little time?—Sure the likes of ye must have plenty of money," replied the woman, looking at the thin, bent form of the landlord with great contempt.  
"But my dear woman, the money is due, and—"  
"Oh, murther, is it dearing me ye are; an honest married woman, and blessed mother, seven boys, each big enough to lick the life out of ye. Out of my house, ye monster!" and unable to give vent to her indignation in words she seized his coat collar and fairly threw him into the street. The owner intends to let an agent collect the rent of that house in future.

**SEVERE ON THE HUSBAND.**—The *Cataraugus Republican* tells the following:—A member of the Elliptical Military company was, the other day, talking about "going to the wars." He said if he went he would take his child with him. "How will you carry it?" asked the wife and mother. "Oh, strap it on my back," said he. "Oh, don't," exclaimed the wife, "for he will be the first to be shot!"

**EFFORTS OF BAD WRITING.**—It is stated that Mr. A. B. Dickinson, of New York, the newly appointed minister to Nicaragua, was an applicant for the office of minister in Nebraska. His handwriting being indistinct, the Secretary of State thought he asked for the post of minister in Nicaragua, and being a friend, appointed him minister instead of marshal.

**AN AMERICAN CONFLAGRATION DEFEATED.**—The *Pittsburg Dispatch* learns from a reliable source, yet can scarcely believe it possible, that a congregation in Youngs town, Pa., were lately edited by a discourse against the sinking of oil wells, on the grounds that God intended these oil deposits for some great general conflagration, or other purpose, which was being interfered with by the well-borers.

Beauty without honesty is like poison kept in a box of gold.

## A Hot Dose.

You remember Jack O'Flaherty, the man who said "you wouldn't take him for an Irishman to hear him speak?" Well, this same Jack has afforded such a fund of amusement to several choice spirits on J.—Wharf, in this good emporium, (Boston,) that your humble servant, Bob, deems it expedient to chronicle a few of the richest jokes, where Jack has been the sufferer.

Jack was passionately fond of smoking, and was always in the habit of asking an individual whom he saw enjoying the weed, "If he had any of the same sort left?"

On one occasion, in answer to this question, he received a reply of "certainly Jack, there's one on the desk you are welcome to."

Jack seized the delicious twist, (a huge regalia that had been heavily charged for its special benefit.)

"A light, if you please," said he to the donor.

"Don't bother me," was the reply, "there's a man that will accommodate you," pointing to a full blown Emerald, who stood on the pier with both arms leaning comfortably over a huge post and enjoying the rays of the sun and a short black pipe at the same time.

Jack stepped briskly over, and the Emerald acceded to his request, with a nod, and without removing the pipe from his mouth. Jack inserted the end of his cigar into the bowl of his short pipe, (bringing the noses of the smokers almost in contact) and began to draw vigorously to ensure the desired result; scarce had he commenced, ere an explosion took place, which sent the pipe in one direction and the cigar in another, filling the olfactory organs of the two worthies with any quantity of gunpowder, smoke and fragments of tobacco.

When the smoke blew aside, we beheld Jack and the accommodating Irishman engaged in a regular set-to, each thinking the other the aggressor.

The roars of laughter, however, undeceived Jack, who stepped over with a bloody nose and savage demeanor to where we were; his eloquence was soon hushed, however, by an individual known as the doctor, from the fact of his keeping some "stuff" in the back part of the store, which he sometimes served out on particular occasions to his particular friends, in "small doses."

"Step in here with me, Jack," said the doctor, with a mysterious wink, "step in here and make it up with a glass of brandy."

Jack, nothing loth, accepted the invitation, and followed the doctor; arrived at the place of deposit, the doctor poured out half a tumbler full of the ruby liquid and under the pretence of adding a little sugar, he slyly slipped nearly a half a handful of cayenne pepper, from a box near by, into the tumbler.

"Drink quick, Jack, before the others come back here," said the doctor, stirring the fiery mixture and handing it to Jack, who quaffed it off without taking breath; scarce had he taken his lips from the tumbler ere his countenance began to undergo the most hideous contortions.

"Water!" for the sake of mercy! water! gasped he, his mouth nearly raw with the burning draught.

Just at this moment one of the doctor's friends happening accidentally to walk near the two, and seeing the bottle from which the liquor had been poured standing on a barrel in front of Jack, he exclaimed with an anxious look—

"Why, doctor, you didn't let the man drink from that bottle?"

"Yes, I did," was the reply.

"Then you are a dead man!" said the other, turning to Jack, "for I prepared that bottle of poison to kill bedbugs with."

Jack turned glassily pale, he gasped for breath:

"Oh! murther! I'm dead; run for a doctor! Oh! I'll be dead intirely afore you come back! Holy mother of Moses, why did I taste the dirty brandy? Oh! for the poison burns the inside of me! For the love of heaven, fetch a doctor! I'm dyin', Lord, have mercy on my soul!" and like exclamations did Jack put forth with astonishing rapidity.

"What's to be done for the poor man?" said the doctor.

"I'll run and get a Hokepokeke," said his friend; "it is the only thing that will save his life," and away he went, and shortly returned with a Hokepokeke, as he called it, which was nothing more nor less than a Rochelle powder. Almost every one knows, or ought to know, that a Rochelle powder is put up, in two papers, one blue and one white, and in taking it, the contents of the blue paper are dissolved in about a gill of pure water in one tumbler and that of the white paper in another; the two are then poured together, when a lively effervescence takes place, making a foaming and sparkling drink.

Well, two tumblers were arranged, the Rochelle powder dissolved in them and Jack was told to drink first one and then the other immediately after it; he followed the directions implicitly, and the result was that the two doses met midway in his throat; the effervescence took place, for a moment or two he was a perfect living "fountain," literally foaming at the mouth.

The bystanders could keep in no longer, but gave vent to their feelings in a laugh, long, loud, and hearty. Jack started off from his persecutors without his hat, his hands clasped over his abdominal regions, and his hair streaming in the wind.

The next day one of Jack's friends seeing him, inquired respecting the occurrence.

"Oh, bad luck to that scamp, the doctor, he gave me such red-hot brandy it set my insides on fire, and when I drank cold water it killed over!"

**ROBBING AN EDITOR.**—A rural editor was lately robbed while traveling. How much the thief made by the operation may be discovered by the indignant epistle he immediately sent to his victim, returning the pocket book:

"You miserable cuss, here's your pocket book. I don't keep no such. For a man dressed as well as you was to go round with a wallet with a thing in it but a lot of newspaper scraps, a pair of wooden combs, two newspaper stamps, and a pass from a railroad director, is a contemptible imposition on the public. As I hear you are an editor I return your trash. I never rob only gentlemen."

**LIGHT INFANTRY.**—An exchange says: "Some twenty-five male babies have arrived in town since the beginning of the good year eighteen hundred and sixty-one." Quite a corps of young soldiers; and they will, without doubt, in time, do efficient service in battling for our country; but for the present we advise them to stick close to the breast-works!

**WESTERN POST** witnessed a pugilistic encounter, which he thus immortalized:

And Isaac he pitched into him,  
And hym pitched into he;  
They wame they fyte it was a sin,  
And horribel to see.

**THE CRISIS AFFECTING THE "CORN" MARKET.**—The *Boston Post* says one of the "solid men" of that city, had occasion a day or two ago for the pain-extracting service of a corn doctor, and while the operation was going on the talk turned on the state of the times. "Business with me is remarkably dull," remarked the doctor. "You don't say that the Southern troubles affect your business," said the patient. "Indeed I do," rejoined the doctor. "But really you don't say that people, to avoid paying twenty-five or fifty cents, will suffer the pain of their corns?" "No," replied the doctor, "but the times make people wear their old boots and shoes, and they don't have any corns."

**PARSON BROWNLOW**, of the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig*, continues to pour hot shot into the Southern traitors. In his last paper he says:—

"We frequently receive as many as a half-dozen letters in a day from the different Prerequisites in the Southern Confederacy, threatening us with death in its most horrible forms. These revolting States are swarming with desperadoes and assassins, who would be altogether happy in bathing their hands in the blood of the Union men. A more ferocious and malevolent barbarism cannot be found on God's green earth than that now dominant in this 'Southern Confederacy.' Private public virtue, age and experience—none of these can soften or restrain the multiplying and relentless barbarity which is engendered by the mob spirit of this 'new form of civilization' talking about riding a Union editor upon a rail! Why, the Prince of Peace, if he were on earth again, could not traverse the dominions of these Yanceys, Rhett, Davis, Ellsells, and Wigfells, and live, without repudiating his Sermon on the Mount and proclaiming this Southern Confederacy to be God-ordained, Christ-begotten, and Heaven approved."

"While we are stretching the telegraphic wire across the Continent, Russia is pushing it through her dominions in the direction of the Pacific. From Moscow it has already been completed eastward to Perm, a distance of six hundred miles. The extended wires will pass through Iekaterinburg, Tournain, Omsk, Tomsk, Irkutsk, Kiakhta, and thence over the Yabaloovoi mountains to Cheta, on the Amoor, and across the country to the Pacific, at the mouth of the Shilka river, a point six thousand miles distant from Moscow. The construction of the whole work will probably take two or three years."

**MASSACHUSETTS** has six thousand six hundred and seventy men, all equipped and ready to march at twelve hours' notice. Among them are two flying artillery batteries, almost as expert in drill as the best regulars, and several dragoon and cavalry corps, not surpassed in efficiency by any in the volunteer militia in the United States. The infantry corps are well drilled.

New York State is pledged to furnish ten thousand men at forty-eight hours' notice, and other States in proportion. Illinois and other Western States are beginning to be called into the field. We have lively times before us.

The papers relate an anecdote of a beautiful young lady who had become blind, having recovered her sight after marriage. Whereupon Snooks wickedly observes that it is no uncommon thing for people's eyes to be opened by matrimony.

**QUOTER FELLOW** who has tried 'em says: "There are two sorts of wine in Stuttgart; to drink one is like swallowing an angry cat; the other like pulling the animal back again by the tail."

**MILLERISM REVIVED.**—Through many parts of Canada the excitement in reference to the "end" of the world is being revived, and new prophets of the Miller school are springing up, who assume to have discovered that the Saviour's second appearance on the earth will positively take place in 1868.

## A Frozen Ship.

A whaling vessel which sailed from London in the year 1840, found in the Polar sea a ship embedded in the ice, with sails furling, and no signs of life on board. The captain and some of the crew descended into the cabin, found coiled upon the floor a large Newfoundland dog, apparently asleep, but when they touched it they found the animal was dead and frozen as hard as stone. In the cabin was a young lady seated at the table, her eyes open as if gazing at the intruders in that desolate place. She was a corpse! and had been frozen in an apparently resigned and religious attitude. Beside her was a young man, who, it appeared, was the commander of the brig, and brother to the lady. He was sitting at the table, dead, and before him was a sheet of paper, on which was written, "Our cook has endeavored to strike a light since yesterday morning, but in vain; all is now over." In another part of the cabin stood the cook, with the flint and tinder in hand, frozen in the vain endeavor to strike the fire that could alone save them. The horrors of the scene led the captain from the spot, who took with him the log-book, as the sole memento of the ill-fated ship. It appeared that she also was from London, and had been frozen in that place over fourteen years.

**BITE BIGGER, BILLY.**—Walking down the street, we saw two very ragged boys, with bare toes, red and shining, and tattered clothes, upon which the soil of long wear lay thick and dingy. They were "dew" and "far between"—only jacket and trousers—and these solitary garments were aneighborly, and objected to a union, however strongly the autumn wind hinted for the comfort of such an arrangement. One of the boys was perfectly jubilant over a half withered bunch of flowers some person had cast away.

"Say, Billy, wasn't somebody real good to drop those ere posies just where I could find 'em, and they're so poety and nice? Look sharp, Billy, and you may find something bimby. O, jolly! Billy, if there ain't most half a peach and 'tut most dirty wadger. Come, you baint got no peach, you may bite first. Bite bigger, Billy, may be we'll find another 'fore long."

That boy was not cold, nor poor, and never will be; his heart will keep him warm, and if men and woman forsake him, the very angels will feed him, and fold their wings about him. "Bite bigger, Billy, may be we'll find another 'fore long." What a hopeful little soul! If he finds his usefulness in this rapid world, he will not turn his back on God made him to be a man, one to bear his own burden uncomplainingly, and help his fellows besides. Want cannot crush a spirit, nor filth stain it, for within him and about him the spirit of the Christ child dwelleth always.—*American Agriculturist*.

## See How They Grow.

The other day we were reading, says a Boston paper, of a jolly old Frenchman, in one of the towns in Illinois, who boasts of having built the first house on the present site of Chicago, a city that now has a population of something like 135,000. This reminds us of an incident that happened to some score of years ago, in Cincinnati. We were smoking a cigar in the reading room of Crownwell's Hotel, in company with a couple of friends, when an amphibious looking person, half farmer, half fisherman, joined in our conversation on some slight pretext.

"Excuse me, gentlemen," said he, "but you are speaking of the rapid growth of this city. How I suppose you would be surprised if I told you that I heard the entire site of Cincinnati, offered in trade for two barrels of whiskey, a box of tobacco, and a fatbunt, would you not?"

We assented, and asked the particulars. "In 1791," said he, "I was a lad of sixteen, and one of the crew of a corvette boat that we used to drift down to New Orleans with a cargo, and truck up again to Fort Duquesne after we had sold out our load. Deer creek, that runs up by the side of the city here, was one of our favorite stopping places. A man by the name of Lloyd, who had a log cabin, with a blacksmith's forge and a bullock yard just about here, owned all the land on which this city now stands. One night we had tied the old boat up at Lloyd's, and with another boat's crew, were smoking our pipes in his shanty, when Lloyd said to our skipper:

"I have got about tired of living here, Jim, and I'll make a trade with you."

"What is it?" said our captain.

"Well, I will give you to you all my right, and title in this house and my tract of land, for your boat and cargo."

"Why, Lloyd," said the skipper, "I would not give you a barrel of whiskey for the whole Cincinnati bottom!"

"That's a fact, gentlemen; and now look at this splendid city!" and the tears actually came into the fellow's eyes as he pointed out of the window.

**EVERY MAN'S HOUSE HAS CASSES.**—The following is Lord Chatham's brilliant illustration of the celebrated maxim in English law, that "every man's house is his castle."

The poorest man may, in his cottage, bid defiance to all the forces of the crown. It may be frail; its roof may shake; the wind may blow through it; the storm may enter; the rain may enter—but the King of England cannot enter! All his forces dare not cross the threshold of the ruined tenement!

A writer asks through the *Farmer's Department* of the *Dollar Newspaper* if any one can inform a poor man the best way to start a nursery.

We can—get married.

## Menallen Agricultural Society.

Adams County Agricultural Society met on Saturday evening, March 10, 1861. The subject for the evening was "Spring Crops"; also, "Whether the raising of Fruit is profitable in this County?"

JONAS ROUTZAHN.—The Apple, in particular, would be more profitable, I believe, if cultivated as it should be, than we have had any idea of heretofore.

WM. B. WILSON.—We are just beginning to open our eyes in regard to the cultivation and profits of Fruit. I am satisfied that the Farmer cannot invest money in any thing that would yield him as large a per cent., with such little outlay in the beginning. In planting a Peach orchard, it only requires two or three years' growing to produce two to three bushels per tree, which fruit, last Fall a year, was engaged by men from Baltimore, delivered at Gettysburg from this place, at \$1. per bushel. The demand is greater than the increase, for Fruit, which I am convinced is both profitable and healthy.

J. ROUTZAHN.—I think most people value the Peach too high, and the Apple too low. I have four Apple trees that, last Fall a year, yielded me \$75. The Apples I sold at 50 cents per bushel. The Peach is not as certain a crop as the Apple, in my estimation. The cultivation of Small Fruits would be profitable, if attention was paid to them.

S. A. BURKHOLDER.—I am of the opinion of Mr. Routzahn, that they would be profitable here, as well as elsewhere—the "Lawton Blackberry," for instance—from the statement of Wm. Parry, near Philadelphia, who sold \$800 worth of the Berry from one acre of ground; he also sold \$150 to \$200 worth of young plants.

WM. B. WILSON.—We are rather too far from market to make the Small Fruits profitable. I have dealt considerably in Peaches. When I could readily get \$1.50 for Peaches, I could not get 75 cents for the very best of Apples.

PRESIDENT.—In New York, Apples are the most profitable crop. Even putting the price down at 25 cents per bushel, (which is a low estimate), counting 8 cents per bushel for the offal, which you may feed to hogs or cattle, in planting an Orchard, it will produce, in the first ten years, almost as good a crop as without one; and, at the same time, enhancing the value of the land. In purchasing a Farm, the very first thing to be looked at, is whether there is a good Orchard on it? Plant 40 Apple trees to the acre; then between them plant 120 Peach. The latter begins to produce in three years after planted—sometimes sooner. They seldom ever miss, if planted in a sheltered locality. I can truly say that Adams county produces more trees than any other County in the State. In a few years we shall have plenty of Fruit, and ready sale for the same, as we are now within 10 miles of a Railroad, that we can now run our Fruit down in a very short time. My advice to Farmers would be to plant more Fruit, and provide for generations to come an article of food that is healthier than anything that can be eaten.

D. D. GITT.—I am of the opinion that some people go to extremes in planting too many trees, as the profits will not be as great in a few years as some people imagine. I think every farmer should have an Orchard, and raise sufficient for his own use, but believe that the raising of grain on the same amount of land, one year with another, would pay better than to devote too much towards raising fruit as a business. This is my honest opinion.

JONAS ROUTZAHN.—I look at this in a very different way. I calculate by this Spring to have 1000 growing in orchard—and believe it to be the most profitable investment a Farmer can make, to plant trees.

PRESIDENT.—Our neighbor, Conrad Wierman, sold green fruit to the amount of \$300; which amount never could have been realized off the same quantity of land in any other way. The sale of Peaches depends entirely on the quality. I have seen them sell at Carlisle market for \$1 per bushel, and at the same time inferior quality of natural fruit at 25 cents. Plant none but good, select, budded fruit.

GEORGE PERKINS.—Ten or twelve years ago I hauled my Peaches to Hagerstown; and when the market was glutted with common fruit, I sold mine at 80 cents, while natural fruit sold at 25 cents. The Yellow Rare Ripe I sold at \$2, and of course think they will be more profitable in the future, as the demand for green fruit is on the increase, from the fact that green fruit is canned up in larger quantities, and used the whole year. The Peach crop seldom entirely fails in this section.

JACOB BRAN.—I lived on one farm seven years, and in that time did not miss fruit once. The amount of land paid better in orchard than three or four times that amount sowed in grain. They were all grafted fruit, and stood thick. I hauled my peaches to Carlisle, and got from 50 cents to \$1 for all of them. My opinion is, that you cannot plant too many.

PRESIDENT.—I think there are a great many more insects now to destroy the trees than years back. This is the reason I give for the short-lived trees. People are not as careful of their trees as they should be.

GEORGE PERKINS.—We cannot expect trees to live forever. Many of our world-be systematic Farmers are ploughing and injuring the roots of their young orchards. When the trees are young they will bear deeper cultivation; however a great deal depends on the "depth of soil," while cutting the roots you are destroying the life of the tree.

WM. B. WILSON.—One thing which I wish to remark about orchards, which is established fact, that you cannot raise a good orchard where an old one has been cut down.

D. D. GITT.—I would like to know what is the best wash for trees?

PRESIDENT.—I wash mine with live every spring, which promotes the growth of the tree, also, gives a beautiful coloring to the bark. This I saw in some agricultural journal, and have proved it with good effect. Adjourned to meet the 1st Saturday in April.

G. WILSON, Secy.

wish to remark about orchards, which is established fact, that you cannot raise a good orchard where an old one has been cut down.

D. D. GITT.—I would like to know what is the best wash for trees?

PRESIDENT.—I wash mine with live every spring, which promotes the growth of the tree, also, gives a beautiful coloring to the bark. This I saw in some agricultural journal, and have proved it with good effect. Adjourned to meet the 1st Saturday in April.

G. WILSON, Secy.

**Indian Chase after a Mail Coach.**—The *Mesilla Valley Times* records numerous depredations of the Navajo Indians along the border, among which is the following account of a chase after the Mail coach:

The fact that the Indians had but three horses, and were entirely destitute of firearms, was the only thing that prevented the stage from being cut off and the inmates massacred. The Indians to the number of twenty, were discovered approaching the road from a passage in the mountains with the evident intention of getting ahead of the stage. The driver crowded the mules to the utmost, and succeeded in making such rapid headway as to avoid an attack from the whole party at once.

Not more than twenty Indians succeeded in reaching the stage at the same time, and for most of the way the attack was kept up by only from nine to twelve. They would come up three on each horse, and dismount, leaving the animal hitched to the bushes, to be mounted in turn by others on foot. By these relays they succeeded in keeping fresh men constantly around the coach.

This running fight was kept up for more than nine miles, and the Indians succeeded twice in stopping the stage, and ran it out of the road several times. They wounded the side driver in the thigh with an arrow, but not seriously; and also one of the mules in the head. There were five men in the stage—three passengers, the conductor and driver. All were armed with revolvers, but there was only one gun among the party. They kept up a constant fire while the Indians were within range, and are confident they killed three, besides wounding many more.

"Live and let live," is an old and good maxim; but in our opinion it does not quite cover the whole ground of the true policy of life. "Live and let live" sounds better to our ears, and we think is nearer the correct principle and true policy of social and business intercourse. In a community where every one selfishly looks after himself, things cannot be harmonious or agreeable. Collisions, isolation and distractions must become painfully apparent. But when each one tries to help himself, and then in true social kindness tries to help others on the way of doing well, there you will find a state of society where the sunshine of benevolence lightens the pathway of life. The man is richer in all the capacities of a true life, who helps himself and then helps others too, than the man who sets himself up as number one, and lives only for himself. Keep in mind the maxim, "LIVE AND HELP LIVE," and set up to it, if you would do good and be happy.

**NOVEL MODE OF CORRECTION.**—In Philadelphia, when the Spring Garden Savings Fund Company suspended, a German who had deposited \$50 for a crippled child six years old, to remain till he became of age, took the child and its mother to the bank, and made a formal demand for the return of the deposit. The cashier explained his inability to respond



## Message from the Governor.

The following message was delivered to the Legislature on the 9th. After being read in both houses, committees of conference were appointed with instructions to report by bill on the subject as early as practicable.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
Harrisburg, April 9, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: GENTLEMEN.

As the period fixed for the adjournment of the Legislature is rapidly approaching, I feel constrained by a sense of duty to call your attention to the condition of the military organization of the State.

It is scarcely necessary to say more than that the militia system of the State, during a long period distinguished by the pursuit of a peaceful industry exclusively, has become wholly inefficient, and the interference of the Legislature is required to remove its defects, and to render it useful and available to the public service.

Many of our volunteer companies do not possess the number of men required by our militia law, and steps should be forthwith taken to supply these deficiencies. There are numerous companies, too, that are without the necessary arms; and of the arms that are distributed, but few are provided with the more modern appliances to render them serviceable.

I recommend, therefore, that the Legislature make immediate provision for the removal of these capital defects; that arms be procured and distributed to those of our citizens who may enter into the military service of the State; and that steps be taken to change the guns already distributed, by the adoption of such well known and tried improvements as will render them effective in the event of their employment in actual service.

In this connection I recommend the establishment of a Military Bureau at the capital; and that the militia laws of the Commonwealth be so modified and amended as to impart to the military organization of the State, the vitality and energy essential to its practical value and usefulness.

Precautions, such as I have suggested, are wise and proper at all times, in a Government like ours; but special and momentous considerations, arising from the condition of public affairs outside of the limits, yet of incalculable consequence to the people, and demanding the gravest attention of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, invest the subject to which your action is invited by this communication, with extraordinary interest and importance. We cannot be insensible to the fact that serious jealousies and divisions distract the public mind, and that, in portions of this Union, the peace of the country, if not the safety of the Government itself, is endangered. Military organizations of a formidable character, and which seem not to be demanded by any existing public exigency, have been formed in certain of the States. On whatever pretext these extraordinary military preparations may have been made, no purpose that may contemplate resistance to the enforcement of the laws, will meet sympathy or encouragement from the people of this Commonwealth. Pennsylvania yields to no State in her respect for, and her willingness to protect, by all needful guarantees, the constitutional rights, and constitutional independence, of her sister States, nor in fidelity to that constitutional Union whose unexampled benefits have been showered alike upon herself and them.

The most exalted public policy and the clearest obligations of true patriotism, therefore, admonish us, in the existing deplorable and dangerous crisis of affairs, that our militia system should receive from the Legislature that prompt attention which public exigencies, either of the State or the Nation, may appear to demand, and which may seem, in your wisdom, best adapted to preserve and secure to the people of Pennsylvania and the Union the blessing of peace and the integrity and stability of our unrivaled constitutional government.

The government of this great State was established by its illustrious founder "in deeds of peace;" our people have been trained and disciplined in those arts which lead to the promotion of their own moral and physical development and progress, and with the highest regard for the rights of others, have always cultivated fraternal relations with the people of all the States devoted to the Constitution and the Union; and always recognizing the spirit of concession, and compromise that underlies the foundation of the government, Pennsylvania offers no counsel, and takes no action in the nature of a menace; her desire is for peace, and her object, the preservation of the personal and political rights of citizens, of the true sovereignty of States, and the supremacy of law and order.

Anxious by these sentiments, and indulging an earnest hope of the speedy restoration of those harmonious and friendly relations between the various members of this Confederacy which have brought our beloved country to a condition of unequalled power and prosperity, I commit the grave subject of this communication to your deliberation.

A. G. CURTIN.

The joint committee on the Governor's Message are: Senate—McClure, Penney, Schindler, Nichols and Hall; and House—Hall, Williams, Duffield, Abbott and Gordon.

The select committee reported a Military bill on Friday, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Governor. It was passed in both branches, and promptly signed by the Governor. It appropriates \$500,000 for organizing the militia of the State, and procuring proper arms and the necessary equipments for the use of the militia. It is said a loan will be unnecessary, and that the usual resources will pay all these expenses.

On Wednesday last, there were 4,000 militia troops at Pensacola. Six batteries had been completed, and were waiting for the order of march. Six more of war now lie near Fort Pickens, and a collision was anticipated. A messenger had been sent by Lieut. Slemmons, the commander of the Fort, to the President, but he was taken prisoner by the secessionists, and his dispatches opened and read.



GETTYSBURG:  
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1861.

There never was a better illustration of the corroding power of party prejudices than is now furnished by the Democratic papers and politicians of the North. The Government to which they owe allegiance, and from which they receive protection, is in controversy with an armed band of rebels, who offer every form of insult to our flag, rob our mints, seize our property, defy our authority, and threaten to overturn the Government. Yet, the out-spoken sympathy of whole masses of men in the North—at a time when the very permanence of our Institutions is concerned, and the safety of life, liberty and property is involved in the exhibition of the power and dignity of the Government—at such a time as this, many of our population, seeing in this nothing but a political quarrel, and their minds blinded by party prejudice, openly avow their sympathy with the Rebels, and their opposition to every act and movement of the constituted authorities of the Government. They will not consent to anything being done. They object to sending even provisions to our feeble garrison at Fort Sumter. They frown upon the proposition to reinforce Fort Pickens. They counsel the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and thus, by recognizing secession, give our frame-work of Government a fatal, irreparable injury.

There have always been such men. Of such were the Tories in our Revolution, and the Blue-Lighters in the war of 1812. History has doomed these classes to infamy. Such will be the disposition made of the men of 1861, who have no hearts or hands for their country's service or succor.

In case actual hostilities come, these men will be compelled to choose between their country and its enemies. As their choice, such will be their fate. If they are with the former, let their deeds prove it. If with the latter, let the TRAITOR'S DOOM be THEIR'S! In war, at least, there can be no divided allegiance.

Small politicians on the corners of the streets, failing to understand the crisis, say it is due to Lincoln's election; and the Republicans are held responsible for it. If this were true, they would not be relieved from the duty of supporting the Government in its hour of peril. It has nurtured and protected them in its days of strength. It is entitled, in the moment of danger, to the service of every citizen. Its existence is threatened by a band of Revolutionists, because they lost an election. That is all. They are aided by thousands of sympathizers outside their limits, who take pleasure in paralyzing the Government, and tendering it an easy prey to its malignant and unscrupulous foes. Every patriot will help to maintain its authority, as a precedent step to that will not, and gives "aid and comfort to its enemies," is a TRAITOR, and should be punished as such.

But it is not true that the Republicans have done this. In 1832 a similar movement was attempted, but Jackson arrested it, as this would have been crushed had a man, instead of the feeble, whining, cowardly Buchanan, been at the head of the Government. In 1850, a similar movement was attempted, but put down by the moral power of the Government actively exerted, aided by the patriot portion of the South. In 1856, such a movement was threatened, but the election resulted as the Revolutionists desired, and they had the chance to pluck the Government for four years, and better prepare their plans. In 1857, it was threatened by Alabama and Georgia, but Buchanan "caved in," endorsed the Lecompton Constitution, and the Rebels again triumphed. In 1861, it has last come off, because Breckinridge was not elected. A nerveless old man at Washington kept the machinery of government quiet, while they placed eggs in it, and made it impossible to run it. Thus it was, when Lincoln found it.

This movement has been hatching for thirty years, in the brains of Democratic politicians. It is their work. To it they have bent every energy, used their party, and resorted to the vilest means. But their overthrow and utter destruction are inevitable. They will make a fierce resistance, for their cherished schemes are very dear to them. But in the face of the scorn of Nations, and the compact forces of the true men of the country, they must eventually quail and fall. To put them down, by one means or another, is a sacred duty. None can escape it—none shall, without their motives being known and exposed to the contempt of the people, and the just punishment they merit.

When the news of the attack on Fort Sumter was received at Harrisburg on Friday evening, it was received with a profound sensation. One of the Democratic members who had voted against the Military bill, changed his vote in favor.

DANIEL EMMERT has been appointed Postmaster at Hampton.

ROBERT CROOKS has been appointed Postmaster at Emmitsburg, not Mr. ANNAN, as previously announced.

## The New Congressional Apportionment

The Senate of this State has passed a bill dividing the State into 23 Congressional districts. We have two Congressmen under the new Census. The bill will undoubtedly pass the House in a few days, and be signed by the Governor. The first election under it, will take place in the Fall of 1862.

This District will be the fifteenth, instead of the seventeenth as before, and will be composed of the following Counties:—Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset.

York goes with Dauphin, and two townships in Cumberland county. Cumberland is with Perry, Juniata, Union and Snyder. Lancaster is alone; and Berks with part of Montgomery. Another part of Montgomery is with Delaware and Chester; and another with three wards of Philadelphia. Montgomery is the only County which has been divided, except Northumberland, two townships of which remain, as they have been for ten years past, attached to one District, and the balance to another.

The Apportionment politically gives the advantage to the Republicans, as the last one did to the Democrats. Territorially, the Districts now formed are natural as usual.

Some of the old Democratic counties will have trouble bearing up—unless there should be a great change in politics. Greene county is attached to Lawrence, Beaver and Washington; Clarion, to Crawford, Mercer and Venango.

There are several close Districts, and on the whole the bill is about as fair as party majorities generally pass. Our Democratic friends grumble a little—but that is to be expected.

## Gettysburg Patriotism Alive.

On Monday afternoon last Gen. BUELLER, former commander of the "Blues," (which company has, from unavoidable causes, rather "gone down," ) issued a call for a meeting, in view of the demand for the services of the patriots of the country. The call was quite handsomely responded to, and the meeting was indeed a success. We learn that a large number have given in their names already, to join the "Blues," when they are again, as they will be, in full order. There will be an adjourned meeting on Wednesday Evening, at early candle-light, at Sheels & Baehler's Hall, to which all who have a love of country at heart, are expected to attend. It is a time which calls for the warm, bold, unshrinking expression of opinion and action.

A Town Meeting of our loyal citizens was called by the Burgess to assemble at the Court-house last evening—but we put to press before we could learn what was done.

## Proclamation of the President

It will be seen that the President has issued a Proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers, and summoning Congress to assemble on the 4th of July. This is just as it should be, and shows that we have a man at the helm, who will do his duty. He will be promptly and nobly supported by every lover of his country. The North is aroused, and will avenge the insulted flag of her nation—struck down as it has been by rebels.

Our friend ARNOLD has just received a beautiful assortment of Goods, and is prepared to furnish a beautiful suit. See advertisement.

Our neighbor, McILHENRY, has also just received a fresh supply of Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

J. W. DEAL has been appointed Postmaster at Chambersburg—said to be an excellent appointment, and very generally acceptable. There were thirteen candidates, all warmly pressed—but all have handsomely yielded to the decision of Mr. McILHENRY in the matter. He was placed in a very delicate position as regarded it—all being his warm, active friends, but he met the responsibility in a manly manner, and selected a new man, amply qualified, and worthy in every particular, who had never been an applicant. The community have very handsomely backed his decision.

ROBERT BRYSON, Esq., has been appointed Associate Judge in Cumberland county, in the room of Judge WINFREY, deceased, and took his seat last week.

John R. Turner, of Carlisle, who built our Court-house, had his carpenter's shop in that town destroyed by fire on Saturday week. Two stables were also burnt at the same time. The loss is \$1500, partly covered by insurance.

The volunteers in the District of Columbia have been ordered into service by the President, and are now mustered to guard the armories and public buildings, against any attack which might be made upon Washington, while the regular troops have proceeded to the outskirts of the City, to watch every avenue thereto. Jeff. Davis made a speech at Montgomery, Alabama, on Friday night, in which he said the "Confederate Flag" would soon be waving over Fort Sumter and from the Federal Capitol at Washington. The former has happened from the immense force he brought to bear upon that fortress, and its brave little band. But if he attempts, the latter, he will find his mistake.

It is believed at Washington, from intimations in the President's reply to the Virginia Commissioners, that all mails in the seceded States will be discontinued immediately.

## Commencement of Civil War!

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER BY THE REBELS!

## SURRENDER OF THE FORT.

The President, it appears, still following the policy of no coercion, but considering Fort Sumter as the property of the United States, and therefore feeling it his duty to hold it, if possible—when he found that the supplies for Major Anderson from Charleston were cut off by the Carolinians, like a faithful public officer, he could not see the gallant Major starve, but at once sent a messenger to Gen. Beauregard, formally notifying him that a vessel with provisions would be sent to Fort Sumter, "peaceably, if possible; if refused, by force." This produced an order from the Southern Secretary of War to Gen. Beauregard, at once to demand the evacuation of Fort Sumter, and if it was refused, to "proceed to reduce it." The demand was made on Thursday. Major Anderson's reply was a decided refusal, expressed in his manly, soldierly tones, which all through the painful circumstances by which he is surrounded, has so developed the elevated character of the man. Acknowledging the receipt of the demand, he replies that "it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor and of my obligation to my government prevents my compliance." The Secretary of war next authorized Gen. Beauregard to propose to Major Anderson that if he will state the time at which starvation will force him to evacuate the Fort, and agree to the batteries unless the Fort was attacked, that then the bombardment would be postponed. These terms, which would in effect have rendered Major Anderson a silent witness of any attempt to relieve him, so long as Fort Sumter itself was not fired upon, were as a matter of course rejected.

The rest of the terrible story is told in the brief language by the telegraph. The batteries opened on Fort Sumter at four o'clock on Friday morning. Major Anderson replied from the guns of the Fort, and a brisk cannonading was kept up throughout the day. Of the result of the firing but little satisfactory information is given. Two of Major Anderson's guns are said to have been silenced and a breach is reported to have been made in the wall of the Fort. On the side of the South Carolina forces everything is reported to have progressed satisfactorily. The men managed the guns admirably. The floating battery and Stevens' battery operated well, and only two men are reported to have been wounded. Such a meagre list of casualties after a day's brisk firing is something so remarkable as to need more explanation than is given by the sententious despatches. At night the firing ceased, and to be resumed until the next morning at daylight, unless in the meantime an attempt should be made to reinforce the Fort.

The fire on the Fort was from seven batteries. Troops were still pouring into Charleston, and two thousand more had been added to the forces surrounding the batteries. During the night of Friday, there was no firing from Fort Sumter, but from the rebel batteries it was kept up all night at intervals of 20 minutes. The firing commenced from Fort Sumter at 7 1/2 in the morning, but very feebly; while the Southern batteries were pouring shot and shell into it. Some of the officers' quarters were set on fire, and some loaded shells were exploded, which were ignited by the fire, and could not be removed quick enough. At midnight on Saturday, Maj. Anderson displayed a flag of truce, and then handed down the Stars and Stripes. Not a man was killed in Fort Sumter, and but five slightly wounded—yet the Fortress was unconditionally surrendered! Neither was any person hurt by his fire, among the Carolinians! The steamer Isabel, one of the vessels which was off the coast, steamed up to Charleston, to take Gen. Beauregard to Fort Sumter, where the fort was formally given up by Maj. Anderson. He and the garrison were to sail that night for New York in the Isabel. There was great rejoicing in Charleston and all the Confederate States.

It appears strange to many, that this Fort, which was supposed to be fire-proof, bomb-proof, and almost impregnable, should be taken in so short a time. We shall wait for further developments, as the President will doubtless send for Maj. Anderson the moment he arrives at New York, and solicit his official report at the earliest possible moment. The Fleet outside the Bar did not operate at all, nor fire a gun. This is also thought strange—but we shall soon learn the facts of the case, as all we have heard has been through the telegraph, which is in Southern hands.

THE NORTH IS AROUSED!—Gov. Morgan, of New York, has issued a call for 25,000 men for the assistance of the General Government. The Governor of Massachusetts has tendered all the military force of the State. Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, has tendered the artillery of the State, and 1,000 infantry, and offers to accompany them himself. New York Legislature has passed a bill appropriating half a million to equip the militia. Several Philadelphia regiments have already offered their services to the Government. A special meeting of the Illinois Legislature is called. All parties in Connecticut have spoken out in energetic tones to support the Government. In Ohio, the military are being promptly organized, and all parties are tendering their services. Philadelphia is in great excitement, and her militia companies are rapidly filling up, and traitors are at a great discount. In Lancaster and Erie, of this State, the Stars and Stripes are flying at all points, and volunteers are rapidly tendering their services. The rebels have indeed roused a slumbering giant. And home traitors too will feel the strength of his arm.

Great activity exists at the Charleston Navy Yard. Thirteen hundred men are at work, and rapid progress is making in preparing the Minnesota, Mississippi, Vincennes and Colorado for sea. At the Brooklyn Navy Yard the frigate Wabash, the brig Perry, and the corvette Savannah are being prepared for service.

## War! War!

War has begun; and upon the enemies of the Government rests the fearful responsibility. The President determined, after reflection, to withdraw Major Anderson, if such withdrawal could be effected without compromising the honor of the Government. Major Anderson was instructed to open negotiations, with this end in view. The terms demanded by the Jeff. Davis Government were inadmissible. They required that the Fort should be surrendered, the American flag lowered, and the Confederate flag raised in its stead, and saluted by our troops. These terms were indignantly refused, as they should have been.

The President then determined to protect Maj. Anderson, not reasoning him, unless force was interposed to prevent the provisioning—which was merely an act of hostility. Notice was given to the South Carolina authorities that a vessel with provisions would be sent into Fort Sumter—and the hope expressed that it would not be resisted.

Before the vessel could arrive, the Confederate Government demanded Anderson's surrender—which was refused. This was the first step toward war—with what results our news columns will show.

Thus the first blow has come from the Confederate Government—which is therefore our Enemy. The Secretary of War of that Government (L. P. Walker), in a public speech last Friday evening, extended to invade Washington and capture the Capitol; and preparations to that end are being made.

It becomes now to defend our firesides and drive back the invaders. Patriotism, in such a crisis, will animate all true bosoms. Pennsylvania is leading off in this work of patriotism to march to victory, and save the liberties of the people.

We regret to see that the bill appropriating \$500,000 to equip our military was not passed unanimously by our Legislature. We learn that all the Democratic members voted against it. They have thus allied themselves with rebels in arms, and have become public lions. No people, worthy of liberty, will justify so infamous a course. We are sure that the Democratic party will not be wanting in devotion to the country, at so fearful and eventual a moment. We are compelled to believe, that many of the Democratic politicians have sunk the patriot in the partisan.

We are surprised to find that our Representative, Mr. MILES, whom we highly esteem, has shown, by his vote, his party feeling superior to what we have ever thought he possessed—a warm love of country; but his vote against the bill, thus giving "aid and comfort" to his country's avowed enemies, has placed him in a position which he may hereafter regret, and may have its effect, when the people speak in their majesty.

Reason has put on the horrid front of war, says the World. The men who cast their allegiance to the winds, the moment that their honor failed to serve their selfish interests; who corrupted the government of a great nation that they might find rebellion against the supreme law themselves had helped to make, the easier; who hastened to give up their birthright in the grandest destiny that ever was inherited by a free people, for a sordid semblance of prosperity and power which makes them the scorn and by-word of the world; who have sought to humiliate the flag under which they have enjoyed protection and prosperity, and themselves have marched to victory—those men who first provoked have finally intimated a bloody, fratricidal contest. The occasion which they chose for the commencement of their dreadful work was worthy of their cause—the peaceable provisioning of a brave and faithful officer and a handful of men, who have, for a few months, held inoffensive possession of a fortress which did not even threaten injury to any individual or any interest among them. It would seem as if it must have been that the daily sight of this simple and sincere loyalty to trust was too bitter a reproach to be longer borne, and that that must be exterminated which could not be endured.

Maddened, miserable, misguided men! to gratify their hate and avenge their fancied wrongs, they have lit a flame which will consume the fair fabric that our fathers wrought, and put a brief and blood-stained period to a history that otherwise would have been the most glorious that the world has read, growing brighter and brighter as time rolled on. They have done this—Not the government of the United States, not the party which has won political power, but these reckless, red-handed rebels, and bitterly shall they repent it. Do they suppose that this question is to be tried in a week, or a month, or a year, if the integrity of the nation, the supremacy of this Constitution, the power of this government, should not be vindicated before? Perhaps they are so foolish; perhaps they think that the driving of a corporal's guard of starving men out of a beleaguered fortress, and the temporary defiance of a betrayed and crippled government, will end the matter. If so, never were men more woefully deceived. They have taken this word, and they shall perish by the sword. They have chosen their time well from their beginning of this infamous proceeding; and they will never fight so well as now, and never again under such favorable circumstances. They have had the advantage of four months' undisturbed preparation; their armor for the fight is now at its highest; and now, too, the government is at its weakest. From Friday, the darkest day in the annals of this republic, the government will grow stronger and stronger and they weaker and weaker; and if they fail at this time, they fail forever. They could not have avoided fighting now if they meant to fight at all; for had they blenched from this issue they would have been at once demoralized.

A formidable military force is being concentrated in and around Washington, to be prepared for all emergencies.

## Declaration of War.

Official advices from Montgomery indicate that the Confederate Congress will, on re-assembling, at once declare war against the United States! They are jubilant with their triumph over Fort Sumter, and are determined to "go ahead." They will march through Virginia, it is said, to attack the North, seize the Capital, and use it as their own. But they have aroused a sleeping lion. The North is a host of indomitable energies, that will sweep them with the besom of destruction if they venture the hostile foot of armed rebels upon our soil. Even now, in our quiet town, whilst writing this, the inspiring sound of martial music is calling our patriots together, to stand up for the government, and its Star-spangled Banner.

WHAT HENRY CLAY SAID ABOUT A LEGISLATION.—According to the report in the Boston Abridgement of Debates, Henry Clay thus spoke in 1850 respecting a South Carolinian, now infamously notorious:—

"Mr. President—I said nothing with respect to the character of Rhett, for I might as well name him. But if he pronounced a sentiment attributed to him, of raising the standard of disunion and resistance to the common Government, whatever he has been, if he follows up the declaration by corresponding overt acts, he will be a traitor, and I hope he will meet the fate of a traitor." (Great applause in the galleries, with difficulty suppressed by the Chair.)

Mr. Clay resumed—I have heard with pain and regret a confirmation of the remark I have made that the sentiment of disunion is becoming familiar. I hope it is confined to South Carolina. I do not regard as my duty what the honorable Senator seems to regard as his. If Kentucky to-morrow unfurls the banner of resistance, I never will fight under that banner. I owe a paramount allegiance to the whole Union—a subordinate one to my own State.

The Charleston (Va.) Free Press says:—"The sensation newspapers have been busy in magnifying the purposes for which certain Navy and Army movements have been made. Complaint is made that a 'bloody war is about to be inaugurated,' and the gloomiest sort of pictures have been drawn as to the consequences. For three months past troops have been raised by the 'Confederate States,' and all sorts of warlike preparations made to break up the Union, and yet nobody complains, but when the Government of the United States orders a cannon to be removed from one spot to another, or makes any army or navy movement, horrors upon horrors are foisted upon, and the sensation vocabulary is exhausted to find words of indignation and reproach.

The Baltimore Sun, which for two months past has been recording with great satisfaction the Southern Army movements, is now shocked at the "extensive exhibit of activity in army and navy affairs" by the Administration at Washington. It cannot "determine what amount of importance to attach to them," and declares that "the thing has all the appearance of making war, and resembles more the mode of action under an absolute despotism than such as we have been accustomed to in the United States."

Now would it not have been well for this impartial journalist to have informed its readers by what authority of Congress or people the Southern "despotism" has built up its army, and now menaces the peace of the country?

Texas Taken and Now. Many of the secession journals of Texas, just now being received by mail in this vicinity, are filled with glowing and displayed headlines in regard to the vote for a Disunion Convention in that State. We copy the following as a fair sample: "Texas Aspires to Liberty and Independence." "Secession is the only Path of Safety." "Northern Elections specimens of Northern Gratitude," &c. How different the feeling that pervaded the people of the "Lone Star State," when, helpless and harassed, she sought succor at the hands of the Union, and found in that Union friends who were willing to pour their life-blood for her relief. Oppressed by millions upon millions of debt, crippled by hordes of political vagabonds who preyed upon her vitals, foes without and foes within, she then was rejoiced to lean upon the stalwart arm that was extended to her, and finally received her to its embrace, with all her accumulated difficulties. Like the serpent which turned to wound its benefactor, Texas may yet learn that ingratitude brings its own punishment.

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION vs. THE RIGHT OF EXPRESSION.—The Montgomery Mail and New Orleans Delta have opened a severe fire upon the New Orleans Picayune for alleged disloyalty to the new Confederacy, and it would not be surprising to hear that that thorn in the side of the Secessionists had been harshly dealt with—Despotism moves on apace in the new Confederacy.

Since the attack on Fort Sumter a great reaction has taken place at Washington among the opponents of Mr. Lincoln. Those who were the most bitter in their opinions, are determined to uphold the Government and defend it at its threshold.

Mr. NICHOLAS RIDER, of Hanover, was robbed of about \$500 on Wednesday night week. The money was taken from a desk whilst Mr. Rider was absent from home. An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob Mr. CHARLES BARNITZ, of the same place, who had in his house about \$400.

Mrs. Eve Krebs, wife of Mr. Lewis Krebs, of Codorus township, York county, went to bed in her usual health, on the evening of the 4th inst. She did not rise in the morning at her accustomed time, and the family on going to her room, found her dead, cold and stiff—having probably died at an early hour of the night.

Senator Douglas called on the President on the evening of the 14th, and had an interesting conversation on the country. He told him he was unalterably opposed to the Administration on all its political issues, but was fully prepared to sustain the President in the exercise of all his constitutional functions to preserve the Union and maintain the Government and defend the Federal Capitol. A firm policy and prompt action was necessary. The Capitol was in danger, and must be defended at all hazards and at any expense of men and money.

Mr. NICHOLAS RIDER, of Hanover, was robbed of about \$500 on Wednesday night week. The money was taken from a desk whilst Mr. Rider was absent from home. An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob Mr. CHARLES BARNITZ, of the same place, who had in his house about \$400.

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## PROCLAMATION

President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The following proclamation has been put forth by the President:

By the President of the United States—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The laws of the United States have been for some time past and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law; now, therefore,

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of our popular government, and redress wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say that the first services assigned to the forces hereby called out will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union. And in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with, property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country. And I do hereby command the persons comprising the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective Chambers at twelve o'clock noon on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1861, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

W. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

THE ATTEMPT TO STARVE MAJOR ANDERSON.—Mr. Miles, in the course of a speech before the Virginia Convention on Wednesday, commented with particular severity upon the attempt to starve out Major Anderson, and said that if the attempt of the Federal Government to supply him with provisions was to be a cause of war, he called upon the whole world to look down with an eye of condemnation upon the proceedings of South Carolina, and claimed it was the duty of Virginia to help keep Major Anderson alive until pending difficulties are adjusted.

Those who are opposed to a struggle for the preservation of the Union, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, of course regard the Union as of little value, and in this particular agree with secessionists. Our ancestors did not consider life, fortune or honor as pledges too great to secure a Union. They were willing to wage a long, bloody and devastating war for the privilege of freedom, and considered no sacrifice too great to secure the blessings of free government. But after we have been blessed with freedom for more than eighty years—after we have expanded and grown in the proportions of a great and glorious nation, and our nationality and freedom suddenly become the prey of domestic jealousy and hatred, there are those who begin to count the cost when a movement is made for their preservation. The government that seeks to vindicate its authority, is denounced as guilty of intimidation and coercion. The States that are prompt to prove their devotion to the Union, are assailed as prodigal and extravagant, their allegiance ridiculed and their patriotism misrepresented. Notwithstanding all this opposition—in defiance of danger abroad and threats and treason at home, Pennsylvania has a noble duty to perform in the present crisis. Her people are for the Union and they will sustain both the National and the state authorities, in their efforts to rescue that Union from rebellion at the South and treason at the North!

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*[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]*

**Rush to Schick's!**  
NEW GOODS—J. L. SCHICK & Co. of New York, call the attention of our friends to the splendid stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS now on hand. His stock is so large and so well arranged for suit town and country trade, that it is impossible to even make mention of the most desirable goods. It is for persons to call and examine his complete stock. They will go away well pleased and soon return for more. His full and complete stock of DRESS GOODS, of every description: Plain and Figured, Merinos and Cashmeres, all wool Plaid; all wool Delaines, color and black, and figured. Valenese, French Reels, French and English, all colors. A large stock of Travelling Dress Goods, Plain and figured Silks, Floures. A full and complete stock of Prints constantly on hand. Also, Cassimere, Duster Cloth, Satinette, Tread, and Knitted Goods. A full stock of Shawls, Plaid and Knitted Goods. A full stock of all styles and prices. HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, of every description. A full and complete stock of NOTIONS, Perfumery, Jewelry, Hosiery, Gloves, Garters, and Lace. Very large stock of Wool Caps and Hoods, of the very latest styles. Bed and Cotton Bedding, all styles and prices. **ALL COME!** No trouble to show Goods. Oct. 31.

**Hardware & Gro. Co. Store.**  
THE subscribers still have a splendid assortment of **HAIRDWARE & GROCERIES**, at their old established stand in Baltimore. They have just returned from the City with a immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of  
**Building Materials**, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.  
**Tools**, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Gages, Hammer, etc., etc.  
**Blacksmiths** will find Anvils, Vices, Rafter Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, etc., etc., with them, very cheap.  
**Coach Findings**, such as Cloth, Curves, Amassak, Fringes, Collar, Moss, Oilcloth, Springs, Axles, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Ropes, Shafts, etc., etc.  
**Shoe Findings**—Tampico, Brushed French Leather, Littings, Bindings, Buck, Lugs, etc., etc., such a general assortment of Groceries as Cabinet-maker's Tools—a general assortment of all, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.  
**Housekeepers** will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albion and Silver Plated Table and Ten Spoons, and Knives, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Irons, Enamelled and Brass Kettles, Pans, and a general assortment of Forged and Milled IRON, of all sizes and kinds. Cast-iron, and Blister Steel, which they will sell cheap as the cheapest.  
**Groceries**—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and Java Sugars, Molasses and Syrup; Coffee, Tea, Rice, fine coarse, and dairy milk, Lard, Linseed, Fish and Sperme Oil, Turpentine, Fish, etc.  
A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire proof Paints; in fact every article in the Hardware, Coach-making, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, and other line—all of which they are determining.

to sell as low for cash as any house out of  
City.

JOEL B. DANNER,  
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Dec. 12.

**FRUIT &  
ORNAMENTAL  
TREES.**

ALL subscribers having within the three  
last years much enlarged their stock of  
Fruit and Plants, will offer for sale during  
the fall of 1861, and spring of 1862, an un-  
usually large quantity of Apple, Peach,  
Nectarine and Standard varieties of Pear, Plum, Cherry,  
Nectarine, and Quince, also of Grape  
varieties, (of leading varieties,) Currants, Cran-  
berries, Raspberries, Blackberries, and Straw-  
berries of the most popular kind; also,  
various Miscellaneous Fruits, such as Spanish  
Walnuts, English Walnuts, &c., together  
with a large variety of Ornamental and Ever-  
greens, (all of the choicest kinds,) Shrub-  
beries, Climbers, Roses, &c.

N. B. We would hereby caution the pub-  
lic against impostors fraudulently pretending  
to be our agents; with the design of specula-  
ting on the reputation of our Nurseries, in  
selling inferior trees and plants, and thus  
thus engaged to all persons known to  
us, and to the public, to beware of the  
penalty of the law, and will be held  
accountably accordingly. We have, since John Burk-  
holder, Esq., has failed in selling, appointed  
S. Paxton, of Gettysburg, and several  
others, as canvass this, and other adjoining  
counties, and take orders for next fall delivery.  
We will be responsible for all trees and plants  
sold by such Agents, and for all orders  
received, and have acknowledged certificates from us  
for all trees and plants sold by our agents will  
be delivered in proper season and in good  
condition.

GEO. PETERS & CO.  
For Mount Nurseries,  
Bendersville, Adams County, Pa.  
July 16.

**Gettysburg Boot & Shoe**  
**MILLINERY**—SOUTH-EAST CORNER of CINCINNATI ST. & 1ST ST. The public are respectfully invited to hear in view of this Store may be considered a large assortment of **BOOTS & SHOES**, of the best material.  
 The subscriber, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he selected with care and judgment, brings a large assortment of **Boots & Shoes**, his stock is both full and complete, and he flatters himself that he can suit every fastidious. Call and examine my stock, and you will find me made **Boots & Shoes** always on hand.  
 At 24, ft. R. F. MOLLIENT

**Shoe Sales and Small Profits.**  
 Having purchased a large and varied assortment of **FALL and WINTER GOODS**, we prepared to offer bargains to all who would do us this call. We will not attempt to compete as our stock comprises Foreign Domestic Dry Goods, Articles, Trimmings, &c. &c. together with a large assortment of **Shoes** and **Queensware**, to which we would respectfully ask an examination before purchasing, as we are determined to sell as cheap as possible. We are thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, and would request a continuance of the same.  
 At 17, A. SCOTT & SON.

**Full and Winter Clothing.**  
**WE MEN and BOYS**, with every article of wearing apparel in the most complete manner. **Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c.** **Barrel Guns and Pistols, Revolvers, and** a splendid article of the improved and celebrated **Revolver**, with all the necessary fixings, **Robes and Over Coats, Trunks, Rubber Over Coats, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Gloves, Fiddles, Flutes and Flageolets, &c.** together with many other useful articles, all of which are sold **VERY CHEAP** at where? Why, at **SAMSON'S**, where you can buy good and cheap goods in the most complete manner. **Corner of Third and Fourth Sts. County Building** **Corner of the Diamond.** **Good Times**  
**Shirts, Casimeres, Vests, Coats, Trunks, Kentucky Jeans, and Over Coats, &c.**  
 At 24, 25, 26, **FAHNESTOCK**

**FAHNESTOCK, TICKINGS, CHECKS, FLANNELS, &c.** Cheap at **FAHNESTOCK'S**. We sell so a **MUSLIN**—branded with our name— which we invite special attention, as we have never offered in this market at so low a price.

**WEEK SHAW, H. and**



## Professional Cards.

A. J. COOPER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILLIAM COOPER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in the S. E. corner of the District, formerly occupied by Wm. E. M. O'Brien, No. 101, Baltimore, Pa.

J. C. NEELY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the S. E. corner of the District, formerly occupied by Wm. E. M. O'Brien, No. 101, Baltimore, Pa.

D. M. CONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office removed to one door west of Buehler's (Drug &amp; Book Store, Chambersburg street.)

W. M. B. McLELLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on West Middle street, adjoining the new Court-house.

DAVID A. BUEHLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE at his residence on Baltimore street, opposite the new Court-house.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg street, opposite E. Pickens' Store, where persons wishing to have Dental operations performed are respectfully invited to call.

Rev. C. P. Frauth, D. D. Prof. Muhlenberg, C. P. Jacobs, H. L. Baugher, Dr. H. S. Fisher.

ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated March 18, 1851.

President—George Swopes.

Vice President—S. R. Russell.

Secretary—D. A. Buehler.

Treasurer—David McCreary.

Executive Committee—Robert McCreary, Andrew Hainsman, Jacob King.

George Swopes, D. A. Buehler, J. M. Curry, J. M. King, A. Hainsman, D. McCreary, J. J. Kerr, M. Buehler, S. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Andrew Doley.

This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that time has paid all losses and amounts, without any exception, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday of every month, at 2 P. M.

1860. Fall &amp; Winter Goods. 1860.

THIS subscriber, having just returned from the Eastern States with a large and splendid assortment of HATS AND COATS, would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to the same. His stock of Hats is full and complete, consisting in part of Men's fashionable and handsome No. 1 Silk Hats, Dress Hats, Soft Hats, high, low and medium depth of crown, Cloth and Glazed Caps, Plush and plush trimmed Caps, for men and boys, Fancy Hats and Caps for children, together with a good assortment of WOOL HATS, of all kinds, and at very low prices for cash. Also a fine assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Black and Brown Vernon Hats, felt Hats, &amp;c.

R. F. McILHenny, Oct. 24.

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

SHEADS &amp; BUEHLER, having purchased the stock of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of Geo. E. Reynolds, have opened an office in the new building with their Store Room, under the superintendence of G. E. Reynolds, and are now prepared to furnish every thing in that line, at the lowest prices. In addition to the ordinary Ware they have a large supply of Kitchen and House-furnishing Goods, such as Tin, Copper, ENAMELED and TINNED KETTLES, PANS, &amp;c., for preserving, frying and cooking. Call and see their splendid assortment of Stores and House-furnishing Goods, at their Warehouse on the corner of Baltimore and Railroad streets.

SHEADS &amp; BUEHLER, Oct. 10.

WILLIAM B. BARKER, HENRY H. SWARTZ, LARKIN &amp; SWARTZ.

Mammoth Photograph Gallery.

AFTER many years' experience in all the various branches of the Art, the proprietors confidently invite the attention of their friends and the public to their extensive establishment, which presents an opportunity for procuring the best pictures at low prices, to any first-class Gallery in the United States.

Preparations are complete for executing all the improved styles known to the Art. They have a patent arrangement for copying Daguerotypes, &amp;c., &amp;c., making them "Life size," if desired. They are also prepared to engrave, ENAMELED and TINNED KETTLES, PANS, &amp;c., for preserving, frying and cooking. Call and see their splendid assortment of Stores and House-furnishing Goods, at their Warehouse on the corner of Baltimore and Railroad streets.

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Mammoth Photograph Gallery.

## Cannon &amp; Adair's.

NEW MARBLE WORKS.

CORNERS of Baltimore and East Middle streets, direct opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg. Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs and Headstones, Marble Mantels, Slabs for Cabinet makers, and all other work pertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and beautiful equal to the best to be seen in the city, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and, especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but so that in winter the erections of position given at the completion of a job and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.

Oct. 25.

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York Street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &amp;c., &amp;c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases, and all other work pertaining to the business, at the lowest possible prices. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

March 21, 1861. WM. B. MEALS.

New Confectionery &amp; Ice Cream SALOON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has just opened a new Confectionery Establishment, one door east of the Eagle Hotel, on Chambersburg street, to which he would invite their attention.

Cakes, Candies and every description of Confectionery, together with Nuts, Oranges, and all kinds of Fruits—always on hand.

Summer Drinks—such as Molds, Pop, Mineral Water, and anything else intended to please the palate and refresh the system during the hot summer months.

Patties, public and private, as well as families will be furnished with all kinds of Ice Cream, (in pyramidal form or otherwise) and other refreshments, at their house, upon short notice.

Having spent a life time at the business he flatters himself that he fully understands it and that he is able to render entire satisfaction. Call and see the Confectionery.

May 14. JOHN GIBBELL.

The Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Over Six Millions of Dollars, invested in Real Estate, worth over \$18,000,000.

The premiums are lower than in many other Companies, and the Dividends have been great.

This is a strictly MUTUAL COMPANY. There are no Stockholders, so that ALL THE PROFITS belong to the insured.

Pamphlets, and every information, may be had gratis, on application to Edw. G. FAIRBANKS, Gettysburg, Pa.

F. RATHBURN STARR, Agent, Philadelphia.

June 11.

Grain! Grain!

THE subscriber will continue purchasing all kinds of Produce at his Old Stand on Chambersburg street, to wit: Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn and Oats, Seeds, &amp;c., or which the highest Market price will be given.

I will also continue my GROCERY and FARMER'S STORE, and will keep on hand a large stock of all kinds of Groceries, such as Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, &amp;c., &amp;c. The public are invited to call, as I am determined to sell cheap as the cheapest.

JOHN SCOTT, August 6.

Great Reduction.

PRICES of Plain and Figured French Merinoes, all-wool Delaines in neat and medium styles, Union Cashmeres and Delaines in great variety, Satin Traverses, Poil de Shivers, and a wide lot of union Flannels. All the above will be sold at LOW PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Call soon.

J. L. SCHICK, Jan. 23.

First-rate article of Buck Groceries, Berlin Lined, &amp;c. for Men and Boys. Also, Ladies' Dress Skirt, Linen Thread and Kid Finish Gaiters, Kid Gloves, &amp;c.

A. Scott &amp; Son's.

Howard Association.

PHILADELPHIA. A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &amp;c.) and cases of extreme poverty. Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Syphilis, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. No fee or three shillings for postage will be required.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EKRA D. HEARTWELL, Pres. FAIRBANKS, Sec.

Nov. 7.

1861. Picking is Now Selling.

OVERCOATS at panic prices. OVERCOATS at panic prices. DRESS COATS at panic prices. DRESS COATS at panic prices. PANTALOONS at panic prices. PANTALOONS at panic prices. VESTS of all kinds at panic prices. VESTS of all kinds at panic prices. UNDER-SHIRTS. DRAWERS, SOCKS, GLOVES. COMFORTS, GENTLEMEN'S SHAWLS, &amp; Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—ACCORDIONS, FLUTES, FIFES, NOTIONS, &amp;c., &amp;c. NOW BEING SOLD VERY CHEAP, and at prices to suit the times.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY—CALL SOON. Jan. 10.

MILLINERS and others will find a good assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, &amp;c., at the cheap store of A. Scott &amp; Son's.

NAILS. A big lot of Avalon Nails, all sizes, and the best quality manufactured very low for cash. DANNER &amp; ZEIGLER.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

## Only One Dollar Each!

10,000 BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS OF THE LORD'S PRAYER. FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY GIVEN AWAY!!—The idea of representing the Lord's Prayer by an engraving, and of ornamenting and arranging it in such a manner as to produce at once a model of neatness and taste, was conceived and carried out by George, the celebrated Bank Note Engraver, of New York City. It commences with exquisitely executed words of "Our Father," and then follows in succession the other parts of the prayer, every phrase of which is engraved in the most elegant and tasteful manner. Near the bottom of the picture is a scroll, on which is written "OUR SAVIOUR," and encircling the upper part of the engraving are ten angles, each bearing one of the TEN COMMANDMENTS.

The engraving has received the most unqualified praise from the religious community, as there is nothing of a solemn, religious character so highly recommended by Clergymen of all denominations. As an ornament it is one of the most splendid ever published in this country, and is destined to take the place of a poorer class of engravings. The size of the plate is 20 by 28 inches, and is unquestionably the cheapest engraving ever colored in this country.

Who that loves art—who delights to study a fine engraving—who that would receive the impressions which such a work is calculated to impart, would fail to secure a copy when the price is ONLY ONE DOLLAR, with the chance of securing for your own use, or for a permanent loan, another valuable gift?

As a work of art this valuable and beautiful engraving is worth more than the Dollar asked for it, as will readily be acknowledged on an inspection of it; but the subscribers intend to make a Gift Distribution to purchasers of the engraving, of valuable presents as follows:

1. House &amp; Lot in York Borough.

2. Buggies, (Quin &amp; Palmer's make, warranted).

1. Rockaway.

2. Building Lots in York Borough, 1,000 Valuable Books.

50 Bibles, Four, (in York), 50 Bibles, Four, (in York), 50 Bibles, Four, (in York).

The above Manures we warrant entirely free from adulteration, being manufactured under the personal superintendence of one of our Firm.

BAUGH &amp; SONS, Feb. 2.

No. 20 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

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## FLOUR &amp; COMMISSION HOUSE,

NO. 101, N. HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1785.)

WE take this means of reminding our friends in Adams and the neighboring Counties, that we still carry on business at our old Warehouse, where we are prepared to purchase or receive on assignment COUNTRY PRODUCE, especially FLOUR and GRAIN. Our experience and standing, together with our favorable location (our Warehouse being on the line of the Railroad) warrant us in hoping that we shall be able, not only to retain our old customers, but also to extend our business in this section of country.

PETER SAUERWEIN &amp; SON, Baltimore, Dec. 6.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE.

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

MANUFACTURED BY BAUGH &amp; SONS, No. 20 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

Cash Price, \$45 per 2000 lbs., in strong Sacks.

This article is prepared from RAW BONES, and contains a large amount of fertilizing constituents, embodied in no other similar preparation.

1. It is superior to Peruvian Guano, producing, in some cases, 50 per cent. more.

2. It is not so liable to rot as Guano, while you lose no time in waiting for it; it acts at once.

3. It furnishes precisely the food required for the growing crop.

4. It permanently improves the soil.

5. It produces large crops of corn.

6. It prevents the attack of worms.

7. It does not exhaust the soil.

8. The last reason why you should use it, is that then you can make a practical test as to the truth of all these assertions. It will cost but little to give it a trial.

Weakness manifest in an article of "GROSS BONES," published in the "Farmers' Friend," Cash Price, \$35 per 2000 pounds.

The above Manures we warrant entirely free from adulteration, being manufactured under the personal superintendence of one of our Firm.

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